



It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this. It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing. Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff. Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing. It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
For Sale by HILO DRUG COMPANY.

Union Barber Shop.

GARCIA & CANARIO, Props.

We Shave, Cut Hair and Shampoo at Cut-Price Rates.

We also take particular pains with Children's Haircutting.

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Hilo Barber Shop

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Proprietors.

The Old Reliable Stand is still doing

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Razors honed, Scissors and all edged tools perfectly ground.—Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Curtice Blue Label Goods
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"Nicelle" Olive Oil
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Pacific ★ Meat ★ Market

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and Coffee Fertilizers.

Hilo Railroad Co.

Short Route to Volcano

TIME TABLE

In effect March 1, 1902.
Passenger Trains, Except Sunday.

No. 1	No. 3	No. 4	No. 6
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
7:00	3:30	9:30	6:00
7:20	3:50	9:10	5:40
7:30	4:00	9:00	5:30
7:45	4:15	8:45	5:15
8:00	4:30	8:30	5:00
SUNDAY.			
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
8:00	3:30	10:30	6:00
8:20	3:50	10:10	5:40
8:30	4:00	10:00	5:30
8:45	4:15	9:45	5:15
9:00	4:30	9:30	5:00
FOR PUNA			
Monday.	Thursday.	Monday.	Thursday.
11:00	11:00	2:00	2:00
11:20	11:20	1:40	1:40
11:40	11:40	1:20	1:20
12:00	12:00	1:00	1:00
Sunday.			
Pas.	P.M.	Pas.	P.M.
9:00	4:30	4:30	4:30
9:20	4:50	4:50	4:50
9:40	5:10	5:10	5:10
10:00	5:30	5:30	5:30

The only desirable means of reaching the Volcano. Connections at Mountain View with stages daily—morning trains going; afternoon trains returning. Fare from Hilo for the round trip \$8. This route is through Olaa plantation, the largest in Hawaii, virgin forests of koa and wild ferns, and through many coffee farms.

The natural wonders of Puna make that district the most interesting spot in Hawaii. One can spend a most delightful day exploring the underground caves, swimming in the famous Hot Springs and resting on the cool shores of Green Lake.

Excursion tickets between all points are sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good returning, until the following Monday noon.

Commutation tickets, good for twenty-five rides between any two points, and thousand mile tickets are sold at very low rates.

W. H. LAMBERT, R. R. ELGIN,
Superintendent. G. P. & T. A.

COOPER AND THE COMMISSION.

Matters Important to This Island Are Discussed.

Secretary H. E. Cooper was before the Senatorial Commission Tuesday, September 9, at Honolulu. He made several references to needed improvements for this island which will be interesting to TRIBUNE readers.

The secretary stated that another lighthouse was required on the coast of Puna, Hawaii, at Lelewi, the estimated cost being \$10,000. It would be necessary to have a fixed, bright light with a lens of the third or fourth order in order to obviate the danger of mistaking it for the light at Alia.

Still another light was wanted at Kailua, this solely for the accommodation of local steamships. A lighthouse of the sixth order and costing \$5,000, would be sufficient. Secretary Cooper stated that the Hilo harbor improvement was one of the most important items he had to present. The estimate for harbor and breakwater was \$500,000. At present, Hilo harbor was an open roadstead and was in great need of protection by the construction of a breakwater from the shore, Blond reef and Cocanuit Island.

Mitchell—By what authority was this estimate made?

Cooper—The estimates were made previously by the Republic of Hawaii. No survey has been made by the Federal government.

Burton—Is it not so that all kinds of vessels go into Hilo harbor at any time without a breakwater?

Cooper—This is so except in the case of a north wind in which case vessels have to go to sea or be thrown on shore.

Burton—Are you sure of that? Have not navy vessels reported very favorably on Hilo harbor?

Cooper—That may be but I know that the harbor is dangerous without a breakwater. I was on board the Kinau in Hilo harbor in the month of February, 1900. Several merchant ships were in the harbor. There were also two or three small steamers and the United States survey ship Pathfinder. Almost without warning a northerly gale sprung up and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the different sailing vessels were gotten into positions where they were safe from the gale. All steamers kept up steam and in several instances, the machinery was kept moving to prevent carrying away the cables. One vessel was taken in tow by two steamers to a place less exposed than at the wharf. The danger was not considered over until the gale had abated. That is one experience I had myself.

Cooper—The estimate of cost of a postoffice at Hilo is \$16,000, this is according to detailed plans. The old building is not fit for occupancy.

Burton—That is largely the work of your delegate to Congress anyway.

Foster—Why not put up one building and have all the government offices in Hilo included therein.

Cooper—That probably will not be done, according to the plans. The harbor lines and location of the principal town of Hilo make such an arrangement undesirable.

The Custom House should be constructed on the Waiakea side of the bay, while the postoffice should be located on the other side of the town, some two miles away.

Mitchell—Does not the government own lands in Hilo on which to erect public buildings?

Cooper—Yes; there is a site for the Custom House and another for the Postoffice.

On the labor situation Mr. Cooper spoke as follows:

"Since the Federal immigration laws came into force we have been deprived of one of our principal sources of labor supply and the result has been a stoppage of the onward march of development on account of the limited amount of unskilled labor."

"There has also been an increase in the wages of unskilled labor remaining here. The profits of the plantations have been greatly reduced. Many have not paid dividends and many more have been so reduced as to result in great hardship to the shareholders. Our volume of trade with the Mainland has been reduced 50 or 60 per cent during the last year. When we were prosperous we had funds to trade with the Mainland. Now that we are cut off from our source of unskilled labor we are deprived of luxuries and even necessities."

"About 8000 Chinese have gone out of the country since the changed conditions and none are coming in. So far as the Japanese are concerned, they remain about the same in number."

Burton—How about the price of labor when your times were prosperous and the present time?

Cooper—The increase has been about 40 per cent. No native force can be drawn from. The Hawaiians are skilled laborers and will not work in the fields. As to Porto Ricans, about 2250 have been imported into the country. At first they were a disappointment but they are better now.

"By increased price of labor we may say that a large percentage of money paid to laborers instead of going to the Mainland in trade, goes to Japan and China. The Japanese and Chinese were satisfied with the wages in former years but they have taken advantage of our necessity to raise the price of skilled labor. The Chinese gather together a sufficient amount of money to support them in their own country and then they leave. With the increased price of labor they are enabled to do this much more quickly."

Mitchell—What would you recommend?

Cooper—I would recommend the introduction of a limited amount of Chinese labor for agricultural purposes only, on the same basis as that adopted by the Republic of Hawaii, the men to be here a definite period of time, returning to China at the end of that time.

Burton—The labor question you consider a most serious one. If you could have the same conditions as under the Republic would you be satisfied?

Cooper—We could then come in on an equal basis with the other States.

Burton—You would not be afraid of Cuban sugar then even with a reduction of the tariff?

Cooper—We would certainly be in a better position.

Burton—If the door were shut to cheap labor here and opened to cheap labor in Cuba with the additional advantage of reciprocity, a serious state of affairs would exist, would it not? The result would be a prohibitive one to your product, would it not?

Senator Burton to Governor Dole—Is your judgment the same as that of Secretary Cooper in this matter?

Dole—It is.

Volcano Active Again.

The volcano is acting in a most accommodating way this week. Sunday morning fire broke through the cracks of the lava which formed the surface of the lake that appeared September 1. The old crust has evidently solidified to such an extent that considerable force must be exerted from below to break it up.

Therefore the frequent upward movements of the lava produce a fine display of geysers through the cracks. Jets and fountains of lava shoot upward with enchanting effect as the tide of fire surges up from below.

Tuesday night a small cone formed in the center of the old lava lake where the molten flood broke through. For a considerable time there was a fine flow of lava from this aperture and it spread outward in waving lines of fire. As the volcano is now acting it is said to be more interesting than when the molten lake covered the bottom of the pit.

Pain-Killer, so justly celebrated was introduced to the public about sixty years ago, and now enjoys a popularity unequalled by any other medicine. For the cure of dysentery, cholera morbus, rheumatism, coughs and colds, scalds, burns, etc., it is without an equal. Sold by all druggists. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

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